

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION**

Commodity Futures Trading Commission,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	
v.)	Case No. 20-3758
)	
Long Leaf Trading Group, Inc., James A. Donelson, Timothy M. Evans, Jeremy S. Ruth, and Andrew D. Nelson,)	Hon. Thomas A. Durkin
)	
Defendants.)	
)	

Confidentiality Order

A party to this action has moved that the Court enter a confidentiality order. The Court has determined that the terms set forth herein are appropriate to protect the respective interests of the parties, the public, and the Court. Accordingly, it is ORDERED:

1. Scope. All materials produced or adduced in the course of discovery, including initial disclosures, responses to discovery requests, deposition testimony and exhibits, and information derived directly therefrom (hereinafter collectively “documents”), shall be subject to this Order concerning Confidential Information as defined below. This Order is subject to the Local Rules of this District and the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure on matters of procedure and calculation of time periods.

2. Confidential Information. As used in this Order, “Confidential Information” means information designated as “CONFIDENTIAL-SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” by the producing party that falls within one or more of the following categories: (a) information prohibited from disclosure by statute; (b) information that reveals trade secrets; (c) research,

technical, commercial or financial information that the party has maintained as confidential; (d) medical information concerning any individual; (e) personal identity information; (f) income tax returns (including attached schedules and forms), W-2 forms and 1099 forms; or (g) personnel or employment records of a person who is not a party to the case.¹

Notwithstanding any other terms in this Protective Order, the producing Party may redact or withhold Particularly Sensitive Confidential Information, the unauthorized disclosure of which could result in substantial harm to an individual. Such information may include, but is not limited to, social security numbers, drivers' license numbers, passport numbers, dates of birth, and information that may identify a whistleblower under CFTC Rules and the Commodity Exchange Act. The terms of this Protective Order shall be self-executing with respect to Particularly Sensitive Confidential Information, meaning that such information need not be so marked in order to be subject to this Protective Order.

Information or documents that are available to the public may not be designated as Confidential Information.

3. Designation.

(a) A party may designate a document as Confidential Information for protection under this Order by placing or affixing the words "CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER" on the document and on all copies in a manner that will not interfere with the legibility of the document. As used in this Order, "copies" includes electronic images,

¹ In addition to other material handled in a confidential manner and designated as Confidential by the Parties in this Protective Order, the CFTC may designate as Confidential any information that it believes in good faith is protected by the Privacy Act of 1974, 5 USC § 552a or Sections 8(a) and 23(h)(2) of the Commodity Exchange Act, 7 U.S.C. §§ 12(a), 26(h)(2). All terms of this Protective Order applicable to other types of information designated as Confidential shall apply to CFTC-designated Privacy Act and CEA-protected information. All Parties to this litigation and their attorneys, as well as non-party participants, shall comply with the terms and procedures set forth herein with respect to documents and information produced and/or disclosed in discovery and otherwise in this litigation.

duplicates, extracts, summaries or descriptions that contain the Confidential Information. The marking “CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” shall be applied prior to or at the time the documents are produced or disclosed. Any copies that are made of any documents marked “CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” shall also be so marked, except that indices, electronic databases or lists of documents that do not contain substantial portions or images of the text of marked documents and do not otherwise disclose the substance of the Confidential Information are not required to be marked.

(b) The designation of a document as Confidential Information is a certification by an attorney or a party appearing pro se that the document contains Confidential Information as defined in this order.²

(c) In addition to the provisions related to inadvertent failure to designate as set forth in Paragraph 6, any party may retroactively designate any previously produced document as Confidential Information by identifying the document or documents by production number(s) and providing reasonable notice, including notice by email, of such designation to all other parties.

4. Depositions. Unless all parties agree on the record at the time the deposition testimony is taken, all deposition testimony taken in this case shall be treated as Confidential Information until the expiration of the following: no later than the fourteenth day after the transcript is delivered to any party or the witness, and in no event later than 60 days after the

² An attorney who reviews the documents and designates them as CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER must be admitted to the Bar of at least one state but need not be admitted to practice in the Northern District of Illinois unless the lawyer is appearing generally in the case on behalf of a party. By designating documents confidential pursuant to this Order, counsel submits to the jurisdiction and sanctions of this Court on the subject matter of the designation.

testimony was given. Within this time period, a party may serve a Notice of Designation to all parties of record as to specific portions of the testimony that are designated Confidential Information, and thereafter only those portions identified in the Notice of Designation shall be protected by the terms of this Order. The failure to serve a timely Notice of Designation shall waive any designation of testimony taken in that deposition as Confidential Information, unless otherwise ordered by the Court.

5. Protection of Confidential Material.

(a) General Protections. Confidential Information shall not be used or disclosed by the parties, counsel for the parties or any other persons identified in subparagraph (b) for any purpose whatsoever other than in this litigation, including any appeal thereof.

(b) Limited Third-Party Disclosures. The parties and counsel for the parties shall not disclose or permit the disclosure of any Confidential Information to any third person or entity except as set forth in subparagraphs (1)-(9). Subject to these requirements, the following categories of persons may be allowed to review Confidential Information:

(1) Counsel. Counsel for the parties and employees of counsel who have responsibility for the action;

(2) Parties. Individual parties and employees of a party but only to the extent counsel determines in good faith that the employee's assistance is reasonably necessary to the conduct of the litigation in which the information is disclosed;

(3) The Court and its personnel;

(4) Court Reporters and Recorders. Court reporters and recorders engaged for depositions;

(5) Contractors. Those persons specifically engaged for the limited purpose of making copies of documents or organizing or processing documents, including outside vendors hired to process electronically stored documents;

(6) Consultants and Experts. Consultants, investigators, or experts employed by the parties or counsel for the parties to assist in the preparation and trial of this action but only after such persons have completed the certification contained in Attachment A, Acknowledgment of Understanding and Agreement to Be Bound;

(7) Witnesses at depositions. During their depositions, witnesses in this action to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary. Witnesses shall not retain a copy of documents containing Confidential Information, except witnesses may receive a copy of all exhibits marked at their depositions in connection with review of the transcripts. Pages of transcribed deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that are designated as Confidential Information pursuant to the process set out in this Order must be separately bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this Order.

(8) Author or recipient. The author or recipient of the document (not including a person who received the document in the course of litigation); and

(9) Others by Consent. Other persons only by written consent of the producing party or upon order of the Court and on such conditions as may be agreed or ordered.

(c) Control of Documents. Counsel for the parties, and any parties who are not represented by counsel, shall make reasonable efforts to prevent unauthorized or inadvertent disclosure of Confidential Information, including inadvertent disclosure through cloud storage functionalities and as set forth immediately below in sub-paragraph 5(d). Counsel shall maintain

the originals of the forms signed by persons acknowledging their obligations under this Order for a period of three years after the termination of the case.

(d) Security. Counsel of record, and any parties who are not represented by counsel, are responsible for employing reasonable measures to control access to and distribution of information designated as Confidential. Except as provided herein, counsel for the parties, and any parties who are not represented by counsel, shall keep all documents designated as Confidential secure within their possession. Each person accessing or receiving information designated as Confidential shall receive, process, use, store, maintain, disclose, transmit, backup, handle extracts of, and dispose of such Confidential Information: (i) only in compliance with the terms of this Protective Order; (ii) in a location and manner sufficient to protect such information from unauthorized access or disclosure; and (iii) in accordance with industry standard safeguards and applicable Federal information confidentiality and security laws and regulations. Applicable Federal regulations include the Federal Information Processing Standards (“FIPS”) and Special Publications issued by the National Institute for Standards and Technology (“NIST”). Specifically, with regard to Confidential Information produced by the CFTC in this action on electronic storage media, the receiving Party must maintain, transmit, and store such data using industry standard encryption programs and tools.

(e) Data Breach: In the event any information designated as CONFIDENTIAL is lost, accessed by or disclosed to any person not authorized by this Protective Order to receive such information, the Party responsible for loss, unauthorized access or disclosure shall immediately after discovery of such situation:

(1) notify the Court, the other Parties and, where required by law, appropriate law enforcement entity(ies) of the situation in writing. To the extent possible, the

notification shall identify the Confidential Information at issue, circumstances surrounding the incident (including to whom, how, when and where the Confidential Information was placed at risk or compromised) and any other information that the Party whose Confidential Information was affected considers relevant;

(2) take appropriate action to cure and prevent any further risk of loss, unauthorized access or disclosure of the information; and

(3) fully cooperate with the Party whose information was lost, or accessed or disclosed without authorization and, where required by law, with any law enforcement authority responsible for investigating and prosecuting any possible criminal law violation(s) associated with the incident.

The identification under this section of a party to whom disclosure was made shall not constitute a waiver of attorney work product or attorney-client privileges. Nothing contained in this Order shall be deemed or relied upon to limit the rights of the Parties to seek equitable or other relief from the responsible Party in the event of a loss, or unauthorized access or disclosure of Confidential Information, or create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, for any person or entity other than the Parties.

(d) Privacy Act. This Order constitutes a court order within the meaning of the Privacy Act, 5 U.S.C. § 552a(b)(11) and implementing regulations, providing a basis for release of the requested documents and records to Defendants without obtaining prior written consent of the individuals to whom the records pertain, pursuant to the Privacy Act of 1974, 5 U.S.C. § 552a(b)(11) and Rule 26(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Any record protected by the Privacy Act that is produced in this Action must be strictly protected in accordance with this Order.

6. Inadvertent Failure to Designate. An inadvertent failure to designate a document as Confidential Information does not, standing alone, waive the right to so designate the document; provided, however, that a failure to serve a timely Notice of Designation of deposition testimony as required by this Order, even if inadvertent, waives any protection for deposition testimony. If a party designates a document as Confidential Information after it was initially produced, the receiving party, on notification of the designation, must make a reasonable effort to assure that the document is treated in accordance with the provisions of this Order. No party shall be found to have violated this Order for failing to maintain the confidentiality of material during a time when that material has not been designated Confidential Information, even where the failure to so designate was inadvertent and where the material is subsequently designated Confidential Information.

7. Inadvertent or Unintentional Disclosure

(a) If a party inadvertently produces or provides documents that contain any Confidential information without designating it Confidential as provided in this Protective Order, it may be disclosed to others until the receiving party is notified of the error by the producing party and/or the party whose information was disclosed. The producing party may give written notice to the receiving party that the documents are Confidential and should be treated in accordance with the provisions of this Confidentiality Order. As soon as the receiving party receives such notice, the Confidential information must be treated as if it had been timely designated under this Confidentiality Order, and the receiving party must make good faith efforts to retrieve copies of the documents which it distributed or disclosed to persons not authorized to access such information, as well as retrieve copies made by all such persons, and must inform all such persons that the Confidential information is so designated and is subject to this

Confidentiality Order. If the receiving party becomes aware during the review of any unmarked documents that such documents clearly contain Confidential or Particularly Sensitive Confidential Information, the receiving party must immediately notify the producing party and sequester the documents until the producing party has had a reasonable opportunity to respond. Counsel for the producing party is responsible for providing substitute copies of Confidential documents marked in accordance with this Confidentiality Order, and counsel for the receiving party must return or confirm in writing the destruction of unmarked copies upon receipt of any such substitute copies.

(b) Any documents that contain privileged information, including but not limited to information protected by the attorney-client privilege, the confidential informant privilege, the deliberative process privilege or the attorney work product doctrine, shall be immediately returned if the document appears on its face to have been inadvertently produced or if there is notice of the inadvertent production. The receiving party's treatment of such material shall be in accordance with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B). The parties agree not to assert that such inadvertent or mistaken disclosure of such documents by itself constitutes a waiver by the producing party of any claims of privilege or work-product immunity. Further, this order constitutes an order under Federal Rule of Evidence 502(d) that any inadvertent disclosure of attorney-client privileged and/or work-product protected information does not waive that privilege or protection. However, nothing herein restricts the right of the receiving party to challenge the producing party's claim of privilege if appropriate within a reasonable time after receiving notice of the inadvertent or mistaken disclosure.

8. Administrative Convenience. A designating party may, in the interest of administrative convenience, designate documents as Confidential if the documents may, based

on the designating party's reasonable belief, based on factors including but not limited to the presence or absence of certain search terms, the source of the document, or the type of document, contain Confidential information.

9. Filing of Confidential Information. This Order does not, by itself, authorize the filing of any document under seal. Any party wishing to file a document designated as Confidential Information or containing Particularly Sensitive Confidential Information in connection with a motion, brief or other submission to the Court must comply with LR 26.2.

10. No Greater Protection of Specific Documents. Except on privilege grounds not addressed by this Order, no party may withhold information from discovery on the ground that it requires protection greater than that afforded by this Order unless the party moves for an order providing such special protection.

11. Challenges by a Party to Designation as Confidential Information. The designation of any material or document as Confidential Information is subject to challenge by any party. The following procedure shall apply to any such challenge.

(a) Meet and Confer. A party challenging the designation of Confidential Information must do so in good faith and must begin the process by conferring directly with counsel for the designating party. In conferring, the challenging party must explain the basis for its belief that the confidentiality designation was not proper and must give the designating party an opportunity to review the designated material, to reconsider the designation, and, if no change in designation is offered, to explain the basis for the designation. The designating party must respond to the challenge within five (5) business days.

(b) Judicial Intervention. A party that elects to challenge a confidentiality designation may file and serve a motion that identifies the challenged material and sets forth in

detail the basis for the challenge. Each such motion must be accompanied by a competent declaration that affirms that the movant has complied with the meet and confer requirements of this procedure. The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the designating party. Until the Court rules on the challenge, all parties shall continue to treat the materials as Confidential Information under the terms of this Order.

12. Action by the Court. Applications to the Court for an order relating to materials or documents designated Confidential Information shall be by motion. Nothing in this Order or any action or agreement of a party under this Order limits the Court's power to make orders concerning the disclosure of documents produced in discovery or at trial.

13. Use of Confidential Documents or Information at Trial. Nothing in this Order shall be construed to affect the use of any document, material, or information at any trial or hearing. A party that intends to present or that anticipates that another party may present Confidential information at a hearing or trial shall bring that issue to the Court's and parties' attention by motion or in a pretrial memorandum without disclosing the Confidential Information. The Court may thereafter make such orders as are necessary to govern the use of such documents or information at trial.

14. Confidential Information Subpoenaed or Ordered Produced in Other Litigation.

(a) If a receiving party is served with a subpoena or an order issued in other litigation that would compel disclosure of any material or document designated in this action as Confidential Information, the receiving party must so notify the designating party, in writing, immediately and in no event more than three court days after receiving the subpoena or order. Such notification must include a copy of the subpoena or court order.

(b) The receiving party also must immediately inform in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is the subject of this Order. In addition, the receiving party must deliver a copy of this Order promptly to the party in the other action that caused the subpoena to issue.

(c) The purpose of imposing these duties is to alert the interested persons to the existence of this Order and to afford the designating party in this case an opportunity to try to protect its Confidential Information in the court from which the subpoena or order issued. The designating party shall bear the burden and the expense of seeking protection in that court of its Confidential Information, and nothing in these provisions should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a receiving party in this action to disobey a lawful directive from another court. The obligations set forth in this paragraph remain in effect while the party has in its possession, custody or control Confidential Information by the other party to this case.

15. Challenges by Members of the Public to Sealing Orders. A party or interested member of the public has a right to challenge the sealing of particular documents that have been filed under seal, and the party asserting confidentiality will have the burden of demonstrating the propriety of filing under seal.

16. Obligations on Conclusion of Litigation.

(a) Order Continues in Force. Unless otherwise agreed or ordered, this Order shall remain in force after dismissal or entry of final judgment not subject to further appeal.

(b) Obligations at Conclusion of Litigation. Within sixty-three days after dismissal or entry of final judgment not subject to further appeal, all Confidential Information and documents marked “CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” under this

Order, including copies as defined in ¶ 3(a), shall be returned to the producing party unless: (1) the document has been offered into evidence or filed without restriction as to disclosure; (2) the parties agree to destruction to the extent practicable in lieu of return; or (3) as to documents bearing the notations, summations, or other mental impressions of the receiving party, that party elects to destroy the documents and certifies to the producing party that it has done so.

(c) Notwithstanding any the foregoing terms, nothing in this Order shall limit the CFTC's retention or use of any documents, including information designated by any party to this Order as Confidential, for any of the "Routine Uses of Information" identified in the applicable CFTC Privacy Act System of Records Notices, or as otherwise authorized, permitted, or required by statutes and regulations governing CFTC practice, policy and procedures, including without limitation, Sections 8 and 12 of the Commodity Exchange Act, the Federal Records Act and the Freedom of Information Act.

(d) Retention of Work Product and one set of Filed Documents.

Notwithstanding the above requirements to return or destroy documents, counsel may retain (1) attorney work product, including an index that refers or relates to designated Confidential Information so long as that work product does not duplicate verbatim substantial portions of Confidential Information, and (2) one complete set of all documents filed with the Court including those filed under seal. Any retained Confidential Information shall continue to be protected under this Order. An attorney may use his or her work product in subsequent litigation, provided that its use does not disclose or use Confidential Information.

(e) Deletion of Documents filed under Seal from Electronic Case Filing (ECF) System. Filings under seal shall be deleted from the ECF system only upon order of the Court.

17. Order Subject to Modification. This Order shall be subject to modification by the Court on its own initiative or on motion of a party or any other person with standing concerning the subject matter.

18. No Prior Judicial Determination. This Order is entered based on the representations and agreements of the parties and for the purpose of facilitating discovery. Nothing herein shall be construed or presented as a judicial determination that any document or material designated Confidential Information by counsel or the parties is entitled to protection under Rule 26(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure or otherwise until such time as the Court may rule on a specific document or issue.

19. Persons Bound. This Order shall take effect when entered and shall be binding upon all counsel of record and their law firms, the parties, and persons made subject to this Order by its terms.

So Ordered.

Dated: April 8, 2021



U.S. District Judge

ATTACHMENT A

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION**

Commodity Futures Trading Commission,)	
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Plaintiff,)	
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v.)	Case No. 20-3758
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Long Leaf Trading Group, Inc., James A.)	Hon. Thomas A. Durkin
Donelson, Timothy M. Evans, Jeremy S.)	
Ruth, and Andrew D. Nelson,)	
)	
Defendants.)	
)	

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

The undersigned hereby acknowledges that he/she has read the Confidentiality Order dated _____, 2021, in the above-captioned action and attached hereto, understands the terms thereof, and agrees to be bound by its terms. The undersigned submits to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois in matters relating to the Confidentiality Order and understands that the terms of the Confidentiality Order obligate him/her to use materials designated as Confidential Information in accordance with the Order solely for the purposes of the above-captioned action, and not to disclose any such Confidential Information to any other person, firm, or concern.

The undersigned acknowledges that violation of the Confidentiality Order may result in penalties for contempt of court.

Name: _____

Job Title: _____

Employer: _____

Business Address: _____

Date: _____

Signature